

The Caledonian



The Mercury. No. 10,046.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JANUARY 30. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY, February 1. 1786, will be performed,

DOUGLAS.

The Part of LADY RANDOLPH,

By Mrs CRAWFORD.

To which will be added, (Third Night)

THE HOTEL.

Or, THE SERVANT WITH TWO MASTERS.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken of Mr

Gibb at the Office of the Theatre.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY.

WHITE and MITCHELL take the liberty of reminding those who intend purchasing Tickets or Shares, that the drawing begins on Monday the 6th of February. The first day's list will arrive here on Friday the 10th, before which, they request purchasers to apply at their Office, opposite to the Iron Church, Edinburgh, where the greatest variety of Tickets and Shares may be had; and all business respecting the Lottery transacted agreeable to act of Parliament, on account of Mess. Richardson and Goodluck, London, and no where else in Scotland on their account.

Present price of Shares.

Half, L. 7 15 0 Eighth, L. 2 0 0
Fourth, 3 15 0 Sixteenth, 1 0 0
Money for the Prizes will be paid at current value for soon as drawn.

Chances, Policies, and every other mode of adventuring, different from Tickets and Shares, is contrary to act of Parliament; and though Prizes, the payment cannot be enforced.

At their Office in last Lottery, both the Twenty Thousand Pound Prizes were sold, one in a whole Ticket, the other divided in shares; also, one of 5000 l. two of 2000 l. one of a 1000 l. and five of 500 l.

A share of the Five Thousand Pound Prize was sold to a Carter in Edinburgh, who for two Lotteries past has had capital Prizes at this Office.

Correct Numerical and Register Books kept.

Tickets and Shares registered at 6d. each number.

Schemes gratis. Letters (post paid) duly answered.

Lottery without a Blank.

THE LOTTERY for Sir Ashton Lever's Museum will be drawn in Guildhall, London, one of the days between the 20th and 25th of March next, (of which day public notice will be given) under the inspection of Commissioners appointed by his act of Parliament, together with some of the Commissioners of the State Lottery; the first-drawn number will be the prize, consisting of the whole of his most valuable Museum, a Schedule of which was laid before Parliament, and is annexed to the act; containing upwards of 26,000 articles.

In all probability, this collection will either become a private cabinet, be taken abroad, or fall into hands that will directly sell it in Lots, by which means the public may be forever deprived of an opportunity of seeing it after the Lottery is drawn.

Therefore, it is earnestly requested of those who have already purchased, as well as those who intend to purchase tickets, to be as early as possible in visiting Leicester-House, to view the Museum before the day of drawing the Lottery comes too near, that they may not be inconveniently crowded, but have every opportunity of seeing the collection to advantage.

Tickets, ONE GUINEA each, which will admit four persons, together, or separately, any day (Sundays excepted) from eleven o'clock, until four; besides the Chance of the Museum. Good fires in all the galleries.

THOMAS WARING, Sec.

But, should this Collection be kept together in any part of these kingdoms, fortunate it will be for the town and neighbourhood where it may be fixed; for when in Lancashire, the Inns in and near Manchester were constantly filled with company from all parts, who came there on purpose to view it, and Sir Ashton admitted about 18,000 persons the summer before he brought it to London.

From the above circumstance, it is not of great moment to every city, town, corporate, or otherwise, to have a subscription by the inhabitants in each city, &c. &c. conjointly for the purpose of obtaining so valuable a Museum, which will be a lasting monument of fame and benefit to the place and posterity thereof?

Tickets to be had at Armour and Hamilton's, opposite the Luckenbooths, where a book is opened for a conjoint subscription.

The whole of the purchase Money returned, if drawn only a Prize of 20 l.

ALL the PRIZES, namely, the first drawn Ticket on the 18, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, or the 16th day, or the last drawn Ticket on the 18th day, are entitled to 1000 l. each, according to the scheme of the present ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, which will begin drawing on the 6th of February 1786, are included in the following plan, whether a 20 l. or a 20,000 l. and continue for the whole time of the drawing, and will be paid on demand, without any discount or deduction.

FRIENDLY BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

Held at No. 26. Cornhill.

BY HORNSBY AND COMPANY,

Who respectfully submit the following mode of subscribing to the present State Lottery.—The encouragement they have met with from a generous Public on every occasion, emboldens them to hope, that the present plan will meet with universal approbation, as it affords the greatest advantages that can possibly be given.

For ONE GUINEA only. For HALF-A-GUINEA.

If a L. 20,000 to 16000 If a L. 20,000 to 8000

10,000 to 800 10,000 to 400

5000 to 400 5000 to 200

2000 to 160 2000 to 80

1000 to 80 1000 to 40

500 to 40 500 to 20

100 to 10 100 to 5

50 to 5 50 to 2 10 s.

20 to 1 Guinea 20 to Half-a-Gu.

Being the whole of the purchase Money.

For SIX SHILLINGS (only) half the benefits will be paid as soon as drawn, agreeable to the Half-Guinea plan, and if only a 20 l. Prize, the Six Shillings returned.

Capital Prizes sold by HORNSBY AND COMPANY, viz. two of 20,000 l. four of 10,000 l. six of 5000 l. eight of 2000 l. fifteen of 1000 l. forty of 500 l. besides the 10,000 l. In Cox's Museum Lottery, which prizes have been paid in full immediately.

N. B. Letters post paid duly answered.

Subscribers to this Society may have an account of their numbers sent to any part of the town or country, free of expense.

HORNSBY AND COMPANY request their numerous Subscribers to the last Irish State Lottery, to return their certificates, and that a new one for the ensuing English State Lottery will be given gratis.

ASHES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION,

WITHIN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART,

and CO. Leith, upon Thursday the 15th of February,

A considerable Quantity of PEARL, POT, and

WEED ASHES.

LEITH, JAN. 24. 1786.

DAMAGED HEMP.

TO be SOLD by Public Auction, for account of Underwriters, on Monday the 6th of February, at one o'clock afternoon, in the new built Warehouses in the Timber Buik, Leith, from 10 to 12 tons of DAMAGED HEMP, being part of the cargo of the ship Nancy, Captain Thurbury, from St Peterburgh for London. The Hemp may be viewed on the Friday and Saturday before the sale, by applying to John Jamieson and Co. Leith.

High-coloured Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived, per the Kitty and Peggy, Captain George Skirven, after a very short passage from St Lucia, a parcel of very fine high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, in excellent order for Marmalade: Also, LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in chests and half chests. Apply to John Walker and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

Of whom may also be had,

Sun Raisins } In casks.
Lexia Raisins }
Malaga Figs }
Bloom Raisins in boxes.
Shell Almonds in baskets.—And
A parcel of St Lucia Salt.

Wines, Teas, and Foreign Spirits,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN MOIR begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the

Public, that he has lately begun business in the above

articles, at his cellars and ware-rooms head of the Pleasance.

He humbly hopes, that the quality of his goods, and reasonableness of their price, with the punctual attention paid to the orders he is favoured with, will entitle him to the

countenance and protection of the public.

Orders addressed to him, at Mrs Moir's, Covenant Close,

or Mr John White's, head of the Pleasance, will be carefully attended to.

House in Nicolson's Street.

TO be SOLD, that DWELLING-HOUSE on the east side of the street, being the first flat of the tenement next the Riding-School, lately possessed by the deceased George Inglis, Esq; of Redhall, consisting of five rooms with closets; and the north half of the back story, consisting of a kitchen and two rooms, a coal house and pantry.

For particulars apply to James Haldane, at Mr Wauchope's

writer to the signet, Prince's-street.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday 31st current,

at twelve o'clock noon, at the Common-house of Messrs

THE SHIP HULL, &c.

(About 450 Tons Burden)

BUILT AT HULL 1781.

This ship is excellently calculated

for a Greenlandman, or for the

Baltic trade.

The Sloop Good Intent,

Of 90 to 100 tons burden, about

seven months old, Kincardine built,

and of the best materials; the sails fast

and shifts light, and underwood to be

well calculated for the herring fishing;

she is also well fitted in sails, rigging,

anchors, cables, &c.

Any person wanting to make a private or public bargain,

may enquire at James Millar, Postmaster in Kincardine, who

will instruct the particulars.

N. B. Letters of enquiry, post paid, duly answered.

FOR HALIFAX,

THE BRIG MARY,

(Burden about 160 Tons)

Will be ready to take on board

goods at Greenock by the 1st of Janu-

ary, and will be clear to sail by the

20th of February next.

The Mary is a fine fast-sailing

veffel, and has excellent accommo-

dation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

Alexander Warrand, Glasgow, or Morrison and Company,

Greenock.

Morrison and Company have for sale a cargo of American

Timber, consisting of oak, elm, beech, black birch,

rock maple, a quantity of elm keel pieces, and masts from

15 to 20 inches thick; likewise a cargo of exceeding fine

Newfoundland Cod Oil.

FOR QUEBECK AND MONTREAL,

The Ship ELISABETH,

ANDREW SYME Master,

Now lying at Queensferry, and

will be ready to take in goods about

the first and sail by the middle of

March.

For freight and passage, apply to

John Taylor merchant, Queensferry,

or to the master at Borrowstounness.

The Elisabeth is a fine new ship, and burthen about 160 tons.

FOR GRENADA,

THE UNION,

DUNCAN McNAUGHT Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be

ready to take goods on board by the

15th instant, and sail by the

15th February.

FOR ST KITTS,

THE CLYDE,

ROBERT DOUGLAS Master,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the

20th instant, and clear for sea by the 20th February next.

For freight or passage in either of these ships, apply to

Alexander Houlton and Company in Glasgow, or Malcolm,

Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock.

Glasgow, Jan. 5. 1786.

Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.

DOCTOR AITKEN will begin his Twenty-second

Course of Lectures and Demonstrations in ANATO-

MY, and the Theory and Practice of SURGERY, in his

Theatre in Surgeons Square, on Monday the 6th of February,

at three o'clock afternoon. Fee, Two Guineas.

And likewise, in the same place,

His Twenty-second Course of the Theory and Practice of

MIDWIFERY, containing a full explanation of the anat-

omy; philosophy, operation, and diseases, on Tuesday the 7th

of February, at four o'clock afternoon. Fee, One Guinea.

The practice is acquired in the Edinburgh Lying-in Hos-

pital, in which the utmost attention is paid to nature and

facts.

A perpetual ticket for both courses is Four Guineas.

Private courses of anatomy and surgery as usual.

Much about the same time will be begun, a course for Mid-

wives. Fee, Three Guineas.

In the Press, and soon to be published,

PRINCIPLES OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY;

INTERSPERSED WITH

Practical Observations, especially on Surgery, and illustrat-

ed with upwards of forty quarto copperplates. The figures,

many of them as large as life, are either directly copied

from nature, or from the works of the greatest masters, viz.

Sac, Cheteldon, Albion, Haller, Camper, Ruysch, Cow-

per, Monro, Hewson, Hunter, Sheldon, &c. and arranged

so as to include an accurate and full view.

N. B. The Osteology and Myology of the above work are

published, price 2 s. 6d. each, containing nineteen quarto

copperplate impressions.

LANDED INTEREST.

EDIN. JAN. 27. 1786.

THE COMMITTEE of the LANDED INTEREST

finding, That the Minutes of the former Meetings,

and other papers relative to the DISTILLERY, ordered to

be printed by the last General Meeting, have been unavoi-

ably delayed, and cannot be published sooner than Wednesday

the 2d of February, Do hereby adjourn the GENERAL

MEETING of the Landed Interest, appointed to be held on

Monday the 7th of February next, to Monday the 13th of

that month, then to be held in the Inner Parliament House,

at twelve o'clock noon. And the Committee having consid-

ered, that the expense of printing, &c. will amount to a

considerable sum (of which an account will be laid before the

General Meeting) and that further unavoidable expenses

must be incurred in this business, do therefore recommend to

each of the

Members of this important business, may be fully con-

vinced by the General Meeting, the Committee order twenty

copies of the printed papers to be sent to the Sheriff-clerks of

the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh,

Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Dumfries, Wigton, Ayr, Dunbar-

ton, Renfrew, Stirling, Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Perth, Fife,

Kincardine, and Shetland, for the use of the De-

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

AFTER the usual orders were read, the Earl of *Morton* rose, and in a short speech congratulated the House on the prosperous state of the country, and the comfortable assurances of foreign amity which they had received from his Majesty. He therefore was happy in the opportunity of rising to move for an Address to his Majesty for his most gracious speech.

Lord *Portsmouth* seconded the motion, and recapitulated the points of the speech on which they were called by duty to return their thanks to the Throne.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* said, that he did not rise with any intention of objecting to the Address. It would have, however, more truly met his ideas and wishes, if the paragraph with respect to the Irish Propositions had not been conveyed in the speech in terms so inexplicit—and if they had not been called upon in the Address to thank his Majesty for these words. He considered the system as completely rejected by the Irish Parliament—and if the words of the speech had any meaning, it was that the system was also considered by the Ministers as at an end. The noble Earl reviewed the present state of the country, and adverted to the condition of our affairs in India, and on the curious omission of that quarter of the globe in the speech.

Lord *Sydney* rose in answer to the noble Earl, and said, that the speech was perfectly correct as to the Irish resolutions. No noble Lord was pledged to any opinion by the words of the Address; and they neither conveyed an approbation of the system itself, nor gave any intimation either of its being extinct, or of its being to be revived.

The Earl of *Carlisle* went at some length into the present condition of the country, and was solicitous of drawing an explicit answer from Ministers, whether, by the equivocal paragraph respecting the Irish system, they meant to revive, or for ever to bury it. To say that the complete rejection which the system had received in Ireland, was no more than that no effectual step had been taken to carry it into execution, was such a sleight of hand in language as he could not rest contented withal. The speech assured them of the friendly intentions of foreign powers. Would they mean to say, that the ruinous edicts of the Emperor were proofs of amity? The noble Earl deflected on the state of our commerce—and he was particularly severe on Ministers with regard to India affairs. It was an unpardonable omission in the speech, especially considering the present circumstances of that country—the flame which had generally burst forth from the breasts of men on the attack made on their natural liberties by the famous bill of the Minister, and the shameful measure with which this bill was accompanied for the payment of the corrupt debts of the Nabob. He said, Ministers were now reduced to the quality of common men. They were no longer to stand by their promises. They were to be tried by their acts—and he called upon their Lordships to say, whether every one prediction which they had made, had not been very often an act and measure of the present Ministry.

Lord *Walsingham* rose to speak in answer to what Lord *Carlisle* had said on the measure taken by the Court of Controll with respect to the payment of the Nabob's debts. He justified that measure. There was, he said, no previous step in the business which formed a bar to the arrangement they had made.

Lord *Viscount Stormont* went at length into the state of the country, and lamented exceedingly, that whether he looked at home or abroad, he could not find title and substantial grounds for the assurances of domestic prosperity and foreign amity, which Ministers had put into the mouth of his Majesty. He was particularly anxious to learn from Ministers what they meant by saying, that no effectual step had been taken to carry the Irish resolutions into establishment.

It was a strange phrase to express the total and contemptuous rejection of the whole. He must consider the whole as now extinguished. To that House the resolutions were now dead—and if again brought up, would be begun *de novo*. He took particular pains in stating his ideas of the conduct of Ministers with regard to the alliance now forming against the Emperor in Germany. He had read the answer of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the King of Prussia, and the only translation that he could make of that very curious paper was, that our Court approved of the scheme of refitting the measure of the exchange of Bavaria. This declaration was of a quality which required no illustration. Its impolicy was perhaps made manifest by the edict of the Emperor, by which a dangerous wound was given to the manufactures and commerce of Britain. The noble Viscount particularly examined the various negotiations now going on in Europe. A general treaty of commerce with France would be a ruinous thing to this country.

He recalled to their memory, that at one time not less than 9000 tons of French wine were annually imported into Great Britain. He was therefore against dashing into a treaty of a nature too extensive with France. There were points in which it might be advantageous. The treaty of all others the most beneficial for England, was a treaty with Russia, and he was happy to hear a rumour of a treaty being in forwardness with that power. He begged their Lordships to be attentive to that above all things; for the French, aiming as they were at the increase of their navy, a treaty with Russia was a matter of the utmost moment to us. We were aiming at the establishment of a surplus to diminish the national debt. He reminded the House, that in this they were but following the French. Ever since the end of the war, the plan of their great financier had been observed, and upwards of 1,300,000 l. sterling a year had been applied to the diminution of their debt. Add to this, that their debt consisted in a great measure of annuities, which were daily falling in, and which would soon be ex-

tinguished without expense. This scheme of applying a surplus, as he had said, the plan of the great Neckar, they religiously observed. Some of his plans however they had departed from, and the best with he could breathe for England was, that the present and future ministers of France would deviate from more of the plans of that financier.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* rose to say a few words in answer to the noble Viscount. He assured the noble Lord, that the expressions of our Court to the Minister of Prussia, to which he alluded, could be understood in no other light than as expressions of civility and respect for that great and august Monarch.

Lord *Loughborough* went into a review of the acts of the present Ministry. They were now to be tried by their acts instead of their professions; and he could not find, he confessed, in their acts much subject for panegyric. Whether the King of Prussia was a politician likely to be deluded by words which meant nothing but compliment, he left to the understandings of men to determine. To his mind, the answer of the noble Secretary of State was a direct approbation of the scheme of the Prussian Monarch, and was likely to involve us in very serious and alarming contests. The noble Lord reproached in strong terms the conduct of Ministers with regard to India; and he said, that the letters from India breathed the strongest indignation at the insult given to the officers of an army of 50,000 men, in one undistinguishing imputation, and the indignation which was set up, not for the purposes of reform, but of reducing them to a state of vassalage on Ministry. The noble Lord examined the pretensions of Ministry to panegyric. The only domestic measure of their administration were—the Irish resolutions, which had been rejected in Ireland with as much indignation as they had been treated withal in England. Their commutation act, which now by the testimony of Mr Baring, was confessed to require no less than 3,200,000 l. from the public to secure its success—Their shop tax, against which petitions were coming from every corner of the country, and which was as defective as a new principle of taxation, as it was oppressive on the individuals—and their India bill, which must now be repealed. These were their measures, and he desired to know if it was upon the ground of these measures that they desired to raise their panegyric monuments. He believed they hardly would chuse these things as the subjects of their fame, and he knew of no other acts, except indeed that they had appointed several Boards of new Commissioners to perform duties which were better discharged before, and at the same time for the sake of economy paying the old salaries as well as the new.

The Lord *Chancellor* left the woolsack, and replied to Lord *Loughborough*. He believed that the triumph of noble Lords on the event of the rejection of the Irish resolutions was the sincere affection of the joy which they felt—but he did not hesitate to say, that the consolation which he felt in being one who proposed and countenanced that system, was of as pure a quality as that which the noble Lord and others felt on its discomfiture. They were not tenable. They had even been so pushed for charges against Ministry, as to attribute the edicts of the Emperor to a crime to them. Could it truly be said that the Emperor's edict, a measure by which he wisely endeavoured to nurse his domestic manufactures in preference to all foreign goods, was meant as an act of particular hostility to England? In regard to India, the rumours which had been industriously circulated were not subjects of charge. He would take no notice of what he did not believe, and who paid any respect to epithets? He said he had no doubt of the commercial treaties now forming being brought to a happy issue, and that their Lordships would have no difficulty in agreeing to every syllable of the address.

Lord *Loughborough* replied. He said, the edict of the Emperor no doubt prohibited all foreign goods, or at least laid so heavy a duty as amounted to a prohibition. When it was a fact that Germany took more than nine-tenths of all her foreign goods from England, he asked whether a double would remain whether that edict was not particularly inimical to England?

The Earl of *Halsborough* stated the precise feeling of the Irish Parliament and people with regard to the system of commercial intercourse. He lamented that the adjustment was not concluded. He was an old man, and did not hope to live to see it; but he predicted that the first attempt made by France against this empire would be made in Ireland. To prevent this, Englishmen and Irishmen should be made one people, and for the last thirty years he had been but of one mind on the matter, viz. that an union was the only means of making them one. The man who should frame a scheme of union, by which this might be accomplished, would deserve every thing that his grateful country could bestow.

The Earl of *Carlisle* explained some points that had been mistaken.

Earl *Ferrers* concluded the debate. The question was then put, and the address agreed to *nemine dissentiente*.

Afterwards a Committee was appointed to draw up the address, which was read and agreed to.

Ordered, that the Lords with white staves do wait on his Majesty to know when he will be attended with the said address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

[We were enabled, by means of our correspondent, to lay before our readers, in Saturday's paper, the debates which took place in the House of Commons, on the Address to his Majesty, for his Most Gracious Speech from the Throne, down till half past five. Tuesday afternoon, the latest hour our correspondent could attend the House, so as to give any communication by that night's post, owing to the early hour at which this London mail is now dispatched. The following is the continuation of the Debate.]

Mr *FOX* adverted to the treaty of commerce, which was carrying on between this country and France. He stated the present situation of that

transaction to be the commencement of a negotiation, at the very moment when all conferences on that subject should be at an end. He avowed, at the same time, his dislike of its existence, as he could perceive no advantage whatever could accrue from it to this country. We were situated by nature as rivals, and he doubted whether any political contingency, which affected that situation would prove an alteration for the better. He wished to be understood to reason only from experience, as the future could only in such a case be judged of from the past. And he would appeal to the House, whether the very flourishing condition of our commercial and manufacturing interests had not originated, and taken their spring, from that energy which the emulation of both countries unavoidably produced.

He presumed not, however, to offer any hypothesis on the subject. Whatever might be the ignorance of Ministers on that interesting particular, in Hon. Gentleman with whom this delicate negotiation was intrusted, he well knew was adequate to the duties of that arduous station; and he would say, that Hon. Gentleman would consult, in whatever depended on him: the substantial interests of his country. He would, at the same time, assert, that such an appointment was an instance of the prodigality in the public expenditure, which could hardly have been expected. He spoke only on the supposition that his information was genuine, and he thought he could not be mistaken. It was, therefore, in his opinion, a lavish waste of public money, as the business might have been equally accommodated by the ambassador, as by two plenipotentiaries of co-ordinate authority.

He mentioned the India business as claiming a principal share of attention, both from Ministry and the Public. He stated the differences which took place between Lord *Macartney* and Mr *Hastings*, whom he considered as in no other points on an equality than as they both occupied important situations. Lord *Macartney* determined to align the revenues of the Carnatic for defraying the debt of the Company, which had been incurred in the last year by the defence of those territories. For this purpose, his Lordship did not incline to let these revenues continue in the hands of the Nabob's European agents, who took that opportunity of embezzling the Company's affairs, and oppressing their ally by every species of extortion and peculation. Mr *Hastings* was against this measure. What did the Board of Controll? They recalled Mr *Hastings*. They over-ruled the arrangement of Lord *Macartney*; but, after stamping his system with the most manifest disapprobation, they, notwithstanding, appointed him Governor General of Bengal, though they remove him to another situation, that his presence might be no inconvenience to the measures they preferred. The principles and the Council of his predecessor are still continued. Why was not this material branch of the system adverted to in the Speech? Why were not the House told of the great and good effects of the late India bill? It was intended to check peculation, and its forcible operations towards that salutary object had produced this inveterate opinion. Unfortunately, it could affect those only got rich by crimes, were allowed time enough to evade the effects of that rigorous institution. He admired the promptitude with which Lord *Macartney* had surrendered, without being under any legal necessity, a perfect account of all his emoluments. It was an effect of that high sense of honour, which had ever distinguished him.

He was rather surprised to hear the abortive system of commercial intercourse brought up in a speech so remarkable for its omissions. He knew not for what end this had happened, as the conduct and event of that business was so little to the credit and foresight of Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman, among other reasons which he urged in bringing forward these famous resolutions, had stated, that such was the then situation of Ireland and England, in respect of their commercial connection and intercourse, that the same regulation was become indispensable. They could not continue as they were.

He asked, in what respect they had differed? Where was that celebrated measure which had alarmed all the mercantile and manufacturing interests in both countries? How did they now affect each other? Was it not an established principle admitted by all on both sides of the water, that what was good for the one country was bad for the other; that the true and permanent advantages of England could not be admitted in Ireland, but with a certain degree of danger? Was not this saying to all the world, that these two countries were discordant in their interests? And was not this a species of intelligence that must prove grateful to our hereditary and natural enemies? He was, therefore, disposed to agree with the amendment, as he thought the paragraph that recited the event of that measure not at all calculated to do the House any credit.

Mr *Chancellor Pitt* rose, and, after complimenting the great talents of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, his great eloquence, and the happy dexterity which he manifested on all occasions of seizing those points which favoured his own argument, begged leave to make a few observations on what had fallen from him in the course of his speech. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, had indulged his usual propensity in viewing the situation of the country through the medium of melancholy. He had not contented himself with considering it as forming a part of Europe. He had taken a much wider field, and had travelled into the remote regions of India, in order to find out subjects of reprehension. He had departed entirely from the objects of his Majesty's Speech, in order to descend on those topics which were not included in it. He himself, however, did not think that occasion the proper time for the discussion of them; and he should therefore consider himself not reprehensible, if he observed a total silence on those parts of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, which respected the pending treaties of this country with foreign nations.

With respect to the restoration of the tranquillity of Europe, which had lately been threatened to be

destroyed, and which was mentioned in his Majesty's Speech as an auspicious event for Great Britain; by it was certainly meant the treaty which had been lately concluded between the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces. He was therefore surprised, that the Right Hon. Gentleman could seriously put the question, whether he was to consider it in that view or not? The Right Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had dwelt with particular emphasis on the inauspicious situation of our affairs with Russia. He, however, could assure the House, and he did it with much pleasure, of the friendly disposition of that kingdom towards this country; and that a commercial treaty was now pending, which would, he hoped, tend to the benefit of both countries, though it was not then necessary to enter into the detail of the particulars of it. As to the Germanic league, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned as a heinous charge against Administration, and had even put them on their defence, he was ready to meet it, and even to court attacks on that subject. He avowed that Ministers had no concern, nor were they responsible for the acts of the Regency of Hanover, which no man could say were binding on Great Britain. He would not then, however, enter into a discussion of the politics of Hanover. He would only remark on that business, that had the Administration of this country interposed, they must have guaranteed Hanover from the consequences of not acceding to that treaty, which all the princes of Germany had thought necessary for the preservation of their independence.

With respect to the affairs of India, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had descanted on with so much ingenuity, and had expressed his surprise that they had not formed a part of the Speech from the Throne, he was at no loss to say, that the reason why they had not been mentioned was, that his Majesty did not see any reason for adopting any new measures with regard to the management of our possessions in that part of the world. The Board of Controll, which had been established for that purpose, had taken effectual measures for the suppression of every species of abuse, and for the good government of the country, the good effects of which time would develop. If there was any thing reprehensible or punishable in the conduct of that Board, it belonged to Parliament to investigate their conduct, and to inflict punishment where it was due. He was happy to think, and he had the best information for the assertion, that the finances of India were in a prosperous train; that from the vigorous measures which had been adopted, and the peremptory orders for retrenchment in every department of the Government, civil and military, in that country, that there was every prospect of retrieving the affairs of the Company, and of establishing a sinking fund for the payment of their debts. Indeed, such was the proportion of the surplus, which there was every reason to hope for, to the debt, that he should be happy indeed if the resources of this country bore such a proportion to the extinguishing of its debts. Upon this account, therefore, he did not see any reason for the address which the Right Hon. Gentleman had expounded, relative to the situation of our affairs in India.

With respect to the operations of the bill, which he had the honour to propose for the government of India, he could not recollect that ever he said, that it would be received with cheerfulness. Its objects were to controul and to punish; and that surely was not the way to make any thing palatable to the generality of mankind. The Right Hon. Gentleman, with a versatility peculiar to himself, mentioned the violation of Charters, and had endeavoured to throw obloquy on his bill, from its having altered the mode of trial by jury, and thus depriving our fellow subjects in India of their privileges as Englishmen. He would beg leave to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, if there were not many of the most honoured and most valuable subjects of this country, who were exactly in the same predicament? He meant those men who composed our army and navy. Had ever Court Martials been considered as hostile to liberty? On the contrary, they had always been revered for the equity of their decisions, and their impartial administration of justice; for his part, he should not be sorry if the merits of the two bills were to be tried on that single point. He most sincerely subscribed to the eulogium which the Hon. Gentleman had so justly conferred on a noble Lord lately arrived from India (Macartney). No man revered that noble Lord's character more than he did, and no man more highly respected his great abilities. He was happy to think that in the great line of politics, which had been adopted for the Government of India, the brilliant example of his Lordship had been followed, and that without any communication with him. The Rt. Hon. Gent. had mentioned the absurdity and inconsistency of appointing Lord *Macartney* to the Government of India, when it was notorious that he differed totally with Mr *Hastings*, particularly with regard to the disposal of the revenues of the Carnatic. On that subject he would only say, that it was not at all inconsistent to appoint a man to the government of Bengal who had adopted a general line of politics so favourable to the prosperity of our settlements in India, though he should hold a separate opinion with regard to the revenue of the Carnatic and the appropriation of it.

He would then come nearer home, and say a few words on what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman on the failure of the commercial system which had been proposed to Ireland. The Hon. Gentleman had mentioned this subject, as if the interests of Great Britain and of Ireland were separate and unconnected. To this part of his argument, so contrary to what he had on former occasions held, he would leave him to the stings of his own recollection, unless indeed he had fortified himself against the sharpest of all weapons, his own invective. He then entered into a recapitulation of some of the arguments he had adduced in the course of last session, tending to shew the mutual benefits which would have accrued to both countries, had the Propositions been acceded to by Ireland. As that desirable event had not taken place, he did not see

what could now be done by the Parliament of this country for the accomplishment of it; but for his part, he never would shrink from any future investigation into the merits of the system, which had been submitted by him to the consideration of the House. It however afforded him the highest satisfaction to reflect, that the prosperous situation of our internal affairs with respect to the revenue, was such as to exceed the most sanguine hopes he had formed of it. In declaring this, he was not influenced by the pride of party zeal, nor did he attribute it, farther than he was warranted to say from unwearied attention and diligence in the duties of office, to the merit of Administration. He thanked God that the natural vigour of the country had accomplished much; for such was its resources, that it had surmounted the loss of empire; and though struggling with burdens almost beyond example, yet such was the result of the exertions, which had been made, that it was with great confidence he assured the House, that there was every hope that a permanent fund would be established for the gradual diminution of the immense load of debt with which we are burdened; and he could assure the Hon. Gentleman, that the surplus then was such as would give him as much satisfaction as he had experienced. He concluded a speech of considerable length, with giving his assent to the address, as it was originally moved.

Mr Fox said a few words in explanation, and controverted the absurdity of the Right Hon. Gentleman's arguments respecting the accession of Hanover to the Germanic league. He denied that the Regency of Hanover could not form laws or enter into treaties which might not be injurious to Great Britain, and therefore it was incumbent on the Ministers of this country to have prevented their entering into any alliances which might involve serious consequences to the interests of England. With respect to the surplus, he should be happy to find it as great as had been hinted at; the prosperity of the country was a point in which all parties must agree.

Mr Pitt said a few words in reply; he did not mean to say, that a treaty entered into by the Elector of Hanover, was not of consequence to Great Britain; but he could not agree in thinking that Ministers were responsible for every act of the Regency of that Electorate.

Mr Francis then rose and adverted to the assertions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the revenue of India, which he declared, from the most undoubted information, were totally mistaken. He assured the House, that instead of a surplus, there would be a very considerable deficiency, even after the boasted reform had been carried into execution. He then read an extract of a letter from Mr John Macpherson, stating the deplorable effects of the war in the Carnatic, which he said had involved the country in the deepest distress. He reprobated the deprivation of the trial by jury as a violent innovation on the rights and privileges of our fellow subjects, which it was impossible to reconcile either to any principle of justice or expediency. He would ask, if their rights were not as unalienable as ours? After several pertinent observations on the subject of the Speech, he declared he would on a future day investigate the subject of our affairs in India, and he hoped he would be aided by the production of such papers as he should move for.

Mr Dundas observed, that Mr Francis's reading an extract of a letter was no proof against the measures adopted by the Board of Control; as from the distance, these measures could not have yet been put into execution. The last dispatches from India were, however, favourable; and there was no doubt, but when the retrenchments which had been appointed took place, the Company's affairs would soon be in a very flourishing condition.

Mr Martin praised the economy of Ministers, but desired to know whether they reconciled this with the appointment of unnecessary officers—particularly of Lord Chesterfield, who had been two years Ambassador to Spain without reaching the place of his destination.

Mr Chancellor Pitt said, he was appointed because they believed that Spain had appointed a Minister to come to this country; but that not being the case, Lord Chesterfield was recalled.

Mr Burke concluded the debate.

The question was put, and the amendment negatived without a division.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Report was made, that pursuant to the order of the day before, the Lords with white staves had waited on his Majesty to know when he would be attended by the House, with their address of thanks, and that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint that day at three o'clock.

Ordered that the Bishop of Worcester be desired to preach before the House on Monday next, in Westminster Abbey.

Went up then with the Address.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The House met this day, when the only motion before them was, that the report of the Committee to whom it had been referred to draw up an Address to his Majesty, should be brought up. There was no opposition given to this motion; but still it gave rise to a short conversation.

Lord Surrey, alluding to that part of the Speech which states, that a permanent fund might be secured, with very little addition to the public burthen, for reducing the national debt, expressed a wish that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give the House some idea of what that addition was to consist. If it was to be formed from a modification of old, rather than an imposition of new taxes, he said, that for one he would have no objection to it.

Mr Pitt did not think proper to give an answer upon this

Mr Fox said, he thought that the Minister could not act more injudiciously than by involving himself in mystery. The very apprehension of new burthens had already had an effect upon the Bank; and until the public should be let a little into the Minister's plan, it was to be feared that the stocks would suffer still more. There was also another ground for public apprehension; and that was, the part the King had taken, as Elector of Hanover, in the German league; for though the Right Hon. Gentleman wished to make a great distinction between the King and the Elector, it was to be feared that foreign Princes would not be able or willing to find any difference between the interests of the same Prince in one capacity from his interests in another. History furnished him with a case in point on this subject: In the reign of George I. a war broke out between Sweden and Denmark: The regency of Hanover declared in favour of the latter; and Sweden, tho' she did not venture to come to an open rupture with this country, spoke nevertheless in terms of marked severity of the part she had acted, in suffering her King to avail himself of his Electoral character to make war upon the Swedes.

Mr Pitt was of opinion that the business of the German League had been sufficiently discussed yesterday; and therefore he did not expect to hear it brought forward again this day. Probably however the Right Hon. Gentlemen had since seen a noble Lord (Stormont) from whom he had endeavoured to glean diplomatic knowledge. For his own part, he should content himself with repeating what he had said on Tuesday, that England was in no degree concerned on account of the German League: That as England and Hanover had distinct Governments, so they might have distinct interests; and either might pursue its own, without involving the other in its quarrel.

Mr Sheridan took an opportunity to advert to the Commercial system between England and Ireland; and charged the Minister in plain terms with having acted hypocritically and deceitfully in that business: For though the resolutions which had passed both Houses of the British Parliament were to have served as the foundation of the bill that he had brought into that House on the subject, yet the bill differed materially from the resolutions; and tho' the bill that was introduced by Mr Orde into the Parliament of Ireland, was to have had the same resolutions for its basis, it appeared that the Irish differed materially from the English bill; nay the very ground on which Mr Hutchinson, the Secretary of State for Ireland, had assured his constituents, the Electors of the city of Cork, that he had supported the Irish bill, was, that it differed materially from Mr Pitt's bill, and therefore by a juggle, the Minister was endeavouring to deceive the people on both sides the water, by making them think they were perfectly agreeing with each other, when they were differing essentially.

After this conversation had terminated here, the question for bringing up the report was carried: The report was then agreed to, and an order was made that such Members as were of his Majesty's Privy Council would wait upon his Majesty, to know on what day he would be pleased to admit the House to present their address.

Appointed their Chaplain to preach before them in St Margaret's Church on Monday next.

Adjourned at half past four o'clock.

William Mitford, Esq; took his seat on Tuesday for Newport; as did Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq; for Steyning, and Alexander Brodie, Esq; for Nairn.

New writs were also moved for the following places; viz. for Richmond, in the room of Charles Dundas, Esq; Steward of the three Chiltern Hundreds; for Welbury, in the room of Mr Arcebeckne, Steward of East Hundred. For Pembroke, in the room of Sir Hugh Owen, deceased. Liskeard, in the room of E. J. Elliot, Esq; King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Yesterday the House of Peers went in state to St. James's with their Address on his Majesty's Speech of Tuesday last; to which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer:

"My Lords,
I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address.

"I receive with great satisfaction your assurances, that you will give the strictest attention to the important objects of national concern, which I have recommended to your consideration."

Mr. Eden went down to the House on the first day, and entered as Lord Surrey was rising to make his speech.—He excited the observation of all eyes to see where he would sit down.—The Treasury Bench was full, but Mr Dundas seeing him approach, made room between Mr Jenkinson and himself, and Mr. Eden sat down in it.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the commercial treaty between this country and Russia is settled and signed. This treaty is highly advantageous to England, though not so much so as the former, since Russia has also concluded a treaty with France, by which the French merchants are to have the same privileges in Russia as the English. Formerly we engrossed their markets, and had such peculiar advantage there, that France sent her manufactures to England to be transmitted by our merchants to Russia.

A Committee of the qualified Commissioners of the shop tax, waited upon Mr Pitt on Tuesday at two o'clock, and presented a memorial, praying a repeal of said tax.

Yesterday the Court of Directors changed the destination of the Foulis Capt. Blanchard, from Madras and China, to Madras and Bengal, in consequence of the loss of the Halfewell.

Yesterday Capt. Peter Douglas, of the Queen, having completed his lading at Gravesend, took leave of the Directors of the India Company, previous to his departure for Madeira and Bengal.

Yesterday Capt. John Rogers, of the Middlesex, having completed his lading at Gravesend, took leave of the Court of Directors, previous to his departure for Madras and China.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 26.	
Bank Stock, —	1 per cent. Old Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 103½	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 107½	Ditto 17½
4 ½ per cent. —	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 68½	Ditto unpaid, 33 prem.
3 per cent. —	Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. 172½	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 14 1 15 1
Ditto 177½	
South Sea Stock, —	

WIND AT DEAR, Jan. 24. S. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 26.

"The Speaker came down to the House of Commons this day at two o'clock; and, at half past two, proceeded, with a very few members, to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the Address of Thanks voted on Tuesday, having first adjourned till to-morrow. They remained at Court about half an hour, and were most graciously received."

"The Lords have adjourned till Monday."

"The opinion of the present session of Parliament is very much altered. Instead of a short and dull one, it is now generally expected to turn out one of the most spirited and interesting sessions we have had for many years past."

"Notwithstanding the appearance of opposition that Lord Macartney's sudden arrival carried with it, it is a fact, that his Lordship is at this moment undetermined what line of politics to take. The friends of Opposition give out, that his Lordship is with them; but that he wishes to return to India, and knows on what terms he will be suffered to do it."

"In case Lord Macartney should not go back to Bengal, it is said, that General Campbell, who is lately gone out Governor of Madras, will be appointed Governor of Bengal, and be ordered to proceed to it accordingly. At any rate, there is no intention of continuing Mr. Macpherson in the possession he has of that lucrative situation."

"The fortune acquired by a certain Governor, lately returned home, is confidently reported to be barely sufficient to discharge his debts."

"Notwithstanding the report of the Duke of Gloucester's death still continues, no accounts of it, that can be depended on, have yet been received."

"Mr Fox's speech on Tuesday, which certainly contained more real matter and necessary information than any ever heard from him, has occasioned no small alarm to the Ministry, who actually held a Cabinet Council yesterday morning in consequence of it; and whether from what Mr. Fox said, or not, it is a fact, that the stocks yesterday morning fell three per cent."

"Separate motions, it is said, will be made, on the several points dwelt upon in Mr Fox's speech, and there is no question but that the Ministry will find it hard to justify their conduct respecting the Irish propositions—the suffering the treaty formed between France and Holland to be neglected to make an ally of the Emperors of Russia—the omitting to represent the present state of affairs in India—and the total silence observed by them on the German Confederacy entered into by the Elector of Hanover with the King of Prussia and the Elector of Saxony; and which may probably involve Great Britain in a war."

"After all, it is very uncertain whether Mr. Eden will go to Paris, or not. The Ministry most certainly are, at present, afraid to venture upon it."

On the 26th instant, died at Mirdelstoun, Mrs Crawford, widow of John Crawford, Esq; of Doon-side.

In the Irish House of Commons, on Monday last, a spirited conversation took place with regard to the future introduction of a commercial arrangement between the two kingdoms, wherein Mr Orde was called upon to say, whether he meant to bring forward his bill, formerly before the House, or any other substitute in its place, as something on that subject was certainly necessary. Mr Orde refused to give any positive answer, there being nothing in the speech of the Lord Lieutenant to justify such a requisition. An answer was strenuously contended for by Mr. Corry, who said, however inadequate to the task, if the Minister did not promise to bring something forward on the subject, he and the other Gentlemen with whom he was connected would do it.

On Thursday last, the 26th current, the Concord, Easton, from London for Grangemouth, arrived safe below Inchkeith, from whence she will work up the Frith first easy weather.

Saturday night, John Wingate, a leaping man from Zetland, and Walter Rofs, son of the deceased Walter Rofs flaxdresser in Edinburgh, were served with copies of indictments, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary; the former, accused of committing a rape in Zetland, and the latter of being concerned in the various thefts, by picking of pockets, which took place on the 5th of October last, when Mr Lunardi made his first ascent from Heriot's Gardens. Wingate has since presented a petition for banishment.

Yesterday, a person calling himself John Jackson, and another — Flanagan, were brought to town from Mid Calder, and committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, on suspicion of theft. Jackson was a recruit belonging to the 48th regiment, from which he deserted more than a year ago. He has since travelled the country in character of a dumb doct.

LEITH ASSEMBLY.

There will be an ASSEMBLY at Leith on Thursday next the 2d February, to begin at Six o'clock in the evening.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 24.

"By accounts from the province of Connaught, we learn, that Mr. O'Connor, who is said to be descended from the race of ancient Irish Kings, has assumed the rights of Royalty, and masters a very powerful force both of horse and foot. He has taken possession of estates, to the amount of many thousands of pounds—but without the least injury or

violence. He turns the tenants out, and takes possession in due form; then admits them again to hold their lands as under him. It is said, the old Crown was in the possession of the family, until very lately, that the above Gentleman's father sold it, being run hard for cash."

Ultimatum, Narva, and a number of other Correspondents' favours, are unavoidably delayed on account of the extraordinary length of Parliamentary Debates.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Jan. 27. Bagley, Blair, from New York, with goods; Eleanor, Stewart, from Barnstable, with timber.

This day was published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH.

(Price One Shilling.)

TRUTHS.

IN ANSWER TO FACTS.

Published respecting the Scottish Distillery. And in a few days will be published, An ADDRESS from the Farmers to the Gentlemen of Landed Property, respecting the present state of the Distillery Laws.

By Order of the Trustees for making the access from the High Street of Edinburgh to the country on the south east, and commodious, by a bridge over the Cowgate, &c. appointed by an act of parliament, passed in the 35th year of the reign of his present Majesty.

NOTICE is hereby given to all and each of the TENANTS and OCCUPIERS of houses, shops, and areas, situated on the south side, and fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, from the Iron Church, eastward, to the stone testament at the head of Kinloch's Close, including the back part of the timber tenement on the east side of Niddry's Wynd, and of the whole houses, shops, and areas on the south, from the High Street to the Cowgate, situated between Niddry's and Merkin's Wynds; and of the stables on the south side of Adam's Square; and the houses and areas between them and the head of Habbie's Close; and also of the houses and areas in the triangular piece of ground at the north end of Nicolson's Street—That the said trustees, in virtue of the powers given by the said act of parliament, are to pull down and take possession of the aforesaid whole houses, shops, and areas, at the term of Whitsunday next, in this present year 1786, at which term the aforesaid tenants and occupiers are to remove from their respective possessions.

Houses and Granaries in Eymouth.

To be sold by Private Bargain. A LARGE CLOSE and commodious GRANARIES, most conveniently situated upon the harbour of Eymouth, and where, at every tide, ships of considerable burden can come up, so as to take in their cargoes, or to unload.

For particulars apply to Francis Strachan or James Buchanan writers to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th day of February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Mansion House, Offices, Gardens, and Parks of RESTALG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, lying about a mile east of Edinburgh. The premises are all in good order, completely refitted, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and purchasers may get white part of it they please.

The garden at Restalg will show the house and grounds. For particulars apply to Alexander Tait, Solicitor of Exchequer, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 8th of February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Dwelling House lately possessed by the now deceased Mrs Matland of Pittrichie, being the fourth storey of Smith's Land, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen. To be entered to at Whitsunday next.

Apply to George Watson, at Mr Thomas Macdonald's, clerk to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment, and Upset Price further Reduced.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d day of February 1786, between the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of CAULINS and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Drydale and county of Dumfries. These lands were formerly exposed to sale at the upset price of 1142l. 15s. 10d. 4. 14ths, being twenty three years purchase of the free proven rental; including the privilege of purchasing the tenants; but they are now to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 850l, being nearly 300l. below the original upset price.

They hold feu of the Viscount of Stormont, for payment of 10l. 7s. 6d. 4. 12ths Sterling yearly feu-duty; and are set in tack at 60l. yearly. The tenant is besides obliged to lay 60 bushels of lime upon the lands every year, during the currency of his lease; which expires at Whitsunday 1789.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Mr Alex. Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh; agent in the sale, John Aiken junior, writer in Dumfries the factor, or Mungo Doble writer in Lockerbie.

Public House or Inn to be Sold.

That upon Thursday the 9th day of February 1786, there will be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Melles, vintner in Huntly, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

THAT commodious and well-frequented INN or PUBLIC HOUSE, presently possessed by the said Mrs Melles, in the town of Huntly, lying on the great north road from Edinburgh. The house consists of two dining rooms having concealed beds in each of them, eight fire rooms, a kitchen, pantry, brew house, two large cellars, under ground, two stables, two barns, a hay house, and other offices fit for the accommodation of a small farm; as also a yard or garden, consisting of 1666 square ells or therly; all holding feu of the family of Gordon for payment of 11. 3d. Sterling yearly feu-duty.

The lower flat of the house, fronting the High Street or Square, has always been used as a shop, and can be let as such, or turned into a low parlour of two bed rooms, as the purchaser inclines. Most of the houses and offices have been late, built, and are in very good repair.—As the house is commodiously situated, in an opulent and flourishing manufacturing town, and extensive populous country, and has been long frequented as a public inn, and convenient place on the nearest road to the northern part of the kingdom, and which will now become the most frequented road, as there are bridges soon to be erected over the river Don and water of Ury, near the town of Inverury, those intending to carry on the business of a public house cannot miss having great and extensive employment in that way. The purchaser, by the above rights and charters on the above subjects, is entitled to the privilege of firing vat of the moles of Huntly, and the benefit of rough and free stone quarries belonging to the town, with other privileges, confirmed to the feuars by the charter of erection from the family of Gordon.

The title-deeds are unexceptionable, and may be seen in the hands of Mr George Davidson, manufacturer in Huntly, who will also show the premises to those inclining to purchase.



